

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

JULY, 1864.

NOTES.

NORFOLK SONGS (VOL. I., p. 125).

Some three years since, the late Rev. E. S. Taylor drew our attention to the following song. We are now enabled, by the kindness of Mr. James Mills, of Norwich, to print it from an original in his possession.—EDIT.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN GILES JOLTERHEAD AND HIS DARTER DINAH,
ON THEIR VISIT TO THE NORWICH FESTIVAL.

By S. Lane, Thoroughfare Yard, St. Gregory's, Norwich.

Giles Jolterhead! from Ashwelthorpe, a Joskin Raw was he,
To Norwich came on Tuesday last, our Festival to see;
"Consarne my Carcase" (now says Giles), "I'll take my eldest darter,
And to the *Festival* we'll go, and see what they are arter."

"Come *Dinah Mor* put on your *Duds*, and make yourself look *tidy*,
Who knows amongst these Lords and Dukes what good luck may betide ye.
For Dukes, and Lords, and Noblemen, in spite of all their bother,
Will sometimes *fall in love*, they say, with a *Red raw Country Mawther*."
Then off to Norwich arm in arm, they smash'd along right well,
And when they got to town set up at the "Barking Dicky Hotel;"
On *Rolls and Cheese*, and *decent Swipes*, so comfortably they baited,
Till Giles declared he felt himself more than half way "*Cozolated*."

Giles *paid his reckoning like a man*, and off they both did toddle,
But where to find the Festival, put both of them in a muddle;
They enquir'd of everybody they met "where the Festival was held?"
Some said on "*Heigham Cawnser*," and some in "*Chapel Field*."

Some said 'twas held on the *Ditches*, at the "*Holkham Arms*" or
"*Cheequers*,"

Whilst others swore right hard and fast 'twas held at the "*Nut Crackers*;"
At last they saw some Carriages a smashing might and main,
So *Giles and Dinah ran behind* till they got to *St. Andrew's Plain*.

"Consarne it *Dinah Mor*" (says Giles), "here's a bustle and confusion,
Do they call this the Festival? why, 'tis more like a Revolution,
Here's the horse soldiers with their broad swords, drawn up in battle array,
If the People do not mind their work, they'll surely kill and slay."

"By Gums" (says Giles), "now Dinah Mor the safest way I think As we are no Revolutioners is to climb St. Andrew's Bank."

"No, no" (says Dinah), "that won't do, to the Festival we are come, And to see it I am determin'd before I do go home."

Then away they crush'd through *thick and thin*, in spite of wars alarms;
Giles flourish'd high his *Crab Stick*, with Dinah under his arm;
The Gentry pouring in the Hall, Giles thought he needs must follow,
Till a consequential Door-keeper cry'd "Stop! you country fellow."

"What for?" (quoth Giles) "you saucy scamp, I'll get the *king to fine ye*,
My name it is Giles Jolterhead, and this is my mawther Dinah;
We are all the way from Ashwelthorpe, this Festival to see,
Besides my *mawther* have a mind a *Lady for to be*."

Then up there came a great stout man with a rare large three cocked squiver,
With a great *Red Nose on his Fat Face*, like a lump of Bullock's liver.

"Lawk! who is he" (says Dinah), "he look so full of wrath,"

"Why that" (says Giles), "'tis my belief, is his *Majesty William the Fourth*."

And with that Giles made a Reverend Bow, and sung "*God save the king*,"
The Constable catch'd him a box on the ear, which made his thick head ring;
"Come, dash my buttons though" (says Giles), "if this is the way you
treat me,

If ever I come to a Festival again, I'll give you leave to beat me."

Then next there comes the *Bellman*, with his *Plate* on his left breast,
Says Giles "that's the *Duke of Sussex*, or else my mark I have mis'd;
If I could but speak to his Grace I would'nt mind laying a Penny
That if his Highness *be not engaged* he would *marry my mawther Dinah*."

But his Highness pass'd with a lofty air, and took no notice of Giles,
Nor did he deign to cast one look on Dinah's *amorous smiles*!

"Consarne these Dukes and Lords" (quoth Giles), "what a set of Chaps
they are,

They certainly don't like Dinah, because *she have got Sandy hair*."

And then came a Lady all in white, with Rings on her fingers three,
Says Giles, "look Dinah, that's the *Queen*, God save her Majesty;
I have a good mind to step up to her Grace and say that I waited upon her
To ask if she can't give Dinah a place as one of her maids of honor."

But the Lady she frown'd as well she might, at Giles's *Red Raw Fist*,
She took his nose betwixt her Fingers, and gave it a *Lime-burner's twist*.

"Consarne it" (says Giles), "leave go of my snout, or you'll spoil my
constitution,

By George if you treat your subjects so, no wonder at this Revolution."

And now the *Fiddles* began for to squeak, the Trumpets and the Bassoons,
Says Giles "the *rebellion* is broke out in the hall, and these are the *dying*
groans."

Run Dinah! run Mor! (now quoth Giles) before their Bayonets *prick ye*,
Then off they quickly ran away to their *quarters at the Barking Diokey*.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF ALBINI AND
MOUBRAY.—NO. III (VOL. II., p. 55).

These measures of the King were so far from being effectual, that the Earl of Lancaster appointed a meeting of the discontented nobility and friends, to be held at Doncaster, on the Sunday next after 15 days of St. Martin, in the 15th Edward II, for the redress of grievances; and John de Moubray had, with others, an especial prohibition from the King, on the 12th November of the same year (1321), from attending on that occasion; yet this prohibition was as ineffectual as the former, to quiet the discontented nobility, who at length had recourse to arms; in consequence of which, the King, aided by the Despensers, raised a powerful army, with which, having marched from Gloucester (where he kept his Christmas 1321-2), through Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Coventry, to Litchfield, where he was met by the Le Despensers (Hugh the Fourth, and Hugh, jun., his son), with all the strength they could muster, on the 2nd March, 1321-2; and proceeding thence to Burton-upon-Trent, he came up with the Earl of Lancaster and his forces, who, obstructing the passage over Burton bridge, the King's army, to avoid delay, retired to ford the Trent, at a place called Walton, about four miles from Burton; and the Earl of Lancaster, alarmed by the King's approach, and disheartened by the defection of the Lord Robert de Holand* and some other of his followers, fled to Boroughbridge, where he and his party were overtaken by the royal army, and defeated on the 16th of March, 1321-2. This John de Moubray was taken prisoner, and thence conveyed to York, and soon afterwards executed. The King's writ for the arrest of Moubray and others, is dated from Tutbury, the 11th March, 15th Edward II. It appears from *Claus* 15 E. 2, m 18, that the insurgents were in treaty with the King of Scots for the support of their cause; and letters of safe conduct, dated two days before the day on which the battle took place, for John de Moubray and Roger de Clifford, to go into Scotland for that purpose, with 40 horse and their harness. This John de Moubray was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, from the 1st Edward II to 14th Edward II inclusively. He died seized of the manors of Shustoke, in Warwickshire; Creke, in Northant; Melton-Moubray, in Leicestershire; and Epworth, in Lincolnshire; all held by Knight's service: and of the manors of Threske, Kirkby-Malesart, Burton in Lonsdale, Bramton, Couton, Alwarthorpe, Cave, Witley, Faxfleet, and a moiety of the manor of Foulbrigge, in Yorkshire; held of the King in capite by Barony (*Esc.* 1 E. 3, n. 87).

John de Moubray, son and heir of John, was saved from the ruin of his father's fortune, by an Act passed in the 1st year of King Edward III, for restoring the forfeited lands of those who had been engaged in the quarrel of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster; and in the same year, in consideration of the eminent services of his ancestors, performed his homage before he was of full age, and had livery of his lands. He had summons

* Arms of Holand:—Gules, three lions passant gardant Or, a bordure Argent.

to be at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Monday after Ascension-day, in the same year, prepared with horse and arms to attend the King into Scotland against Robert Brus, and was accordingly in that service. In the 7th Edward III, he was with the King in another expedition into Scotland; and was present at the agreement made between King Edward and Patrie Dunbar, Earl of March, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, concerning that castle and town, on the day of St. Margaret, 1333. In the 8th and 11th Edward III, he was again in the King's service in Scotland; and in the latter of those years, on the 11th July, he was ordered to array the men of Gowerland, upon an invasion expected from the French. In the 12th Edward III, having represented to the King that John de Moubray, his father, had been retained to serve King Edward II, in his wars, for which service fees and wages were stipulated, but had not been paid, he obtained upon his petition an order for payment at the Exchequer. In the same year, when a descent on the coast of Sussex was apprehended from the French, he was commanded to attend at his manor of Brember, with horse and arms, prepared for the defence of that neighbourhood; and on the 4th of February in that year, he and his Lieutenant of Gowerland were ordered to be assisting to Bartholomew de Burghersh, the King's Admiral, in raising provisions and ammunition for the ships then about to sail in the expedition against France. In the year following, he was with the King at Vironfosse, in Picardy. On Tuesday before the feast of St. John the Baptist, in the same year (14th Edward III), he was present at Bruxelles, at the treaty between King Edward and John, Duke of Brabant. In the 14th Edward III, he was appointed Governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and retained to continue there from the 1st of May, for twelve months, with a guard of 120 men-at-arms, 100 hoblers, and 200 archers, of which he was to provide of his own retinue 60 men-at-arms (inclusive of 10 Knights), 20 hoblers, and 60 archers; and it appears that three Bannerets were employed in this service, and that there became due to him £1989. 5s. 0d., which the Bishop of Durham and others were ordered to provide for the payment of. On the 1st of September, in the 15th Edward III, he was appointed, with Ralph de Bulmer, and John de Fauconberg, to array and arm the men of Yorkshire, to attend Edward de Baliol in an expedition against the Scots. On the 12th of November, 16th Edward III, he had the King's letters from Rosere, in Brittany, to prepare for his assistance in the wars with France; and on the 20th December following, he was ordered to provide 40 men-at-arms and 40 archers, for that service, and to be at London on the octaves of St. Hilary, to settle in council the wages of the soldiers; and to array 123 men of his land of Gower, on the same occasion: and in the same year, he was at the siege of Nantes, in Brittany. In the 17th Edward III, he was again commanded to provide the same number of men-at-arms and archers as before, for the wars in France. In the 18th Edward III, the King, having appointed Edward Baliol, King of Scotland, his Captain-General for guarding of the marshes next to Scotland, this John de Moubray, with others, had command to array 150 men of Gower to attend the King at Portsmouth, in the quidenes of Easter, for his voyage into France; and he attended the King in that

expedition, and we presume was in the battle of Crecy, though his name does not occur in Froissart's account of the battle. In the 20th Edward III, he joined his forces with those of the Archbishop of York, and others of the northern nobility, and was commander of the third battalion in the memorable battle fought at Nevill's Cross, near Durham, against David, King of Scotland, at the head of an army of 60,000 men, on the eve of St. Luke (17th October), in which King David was taken prisoner, and his army completely routed. On this occasion he received the King's letter, dated the 20th October, acknowledging the signal services performed by himself and his companions in arms; and on the 10th December following, he was summoned, with other northern Barons, to be at London on the eve of the Epiphany then next, to give counsel concerning the war with Scotland; and in the 21st Edward III, he was in the expedition against the Scots, which ensued upon that consultation. In the 26th Edward III, he was one of the Commissioners in Yorkshire for guarding the sea coasts against the invasion threatened by the French; and was charged to find 30 men out of Gowerland. On the 28th August, in the 28th Edward III, he was one of the Peers of England who sealed the appointment of Procurators to attend the King's Ambassadors, to treat before the Pope (not as a judge, but as a friend), concerning differences with the King of France. In the 29th Edward III, he was again in the service of the King against the Scots; and on the 20th January in that year (1344-5), he witnessed at Roxburgh the surrender of the crown of Scotland, and the grant of the Honor of Galway, from Edward Baliol to King Edward III of England. On the 18th October, 33rd Edward III, the King being at Sandwich ready to embark for France, and having appointed his son Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, to be Lieutenant of the kingdom in his absence, summoned this John de Moubray, with other Barons, to be at Westminster, on Sunday after the (11th Nov.) feast of St. Martin, then next, to a council concerning the affairs of the nation. The king arrived at Calais about 30th of October, and before the day appointed for the council at Westminster, John de Moubray attended him in the expedition; for he was with the King when he marched from Calais, which was but four days after his landing there; and accompanied him in his route towards Paris. Whilst the English army was posted at Bourg la Reine (about two short leagues from Paris), and in the neighbourhood, the King sent a Herald to the Duke of Normandy, who was then in Paris, with a great number of men-at-arms attending him, to offer him battle, which the Duke refused. The King, vexed and disappointed by the refusal, broke up his camp, proceeding towards Monthlery, when some English and Gascon Knights, amongst whom were the Lord Moubray and Captal de Buch, desirous of an adventure, placed themselves, with 200 picked men, in ambuscade, in an old house, three leagues from Paris. The French, perceiving the King of England on the march, some of their young Knights, with upwards of 100 lances, well mounted, collected to make a sally on their adversaries; and, taking the road by Bourg la Reine, and through the open fields, in the track of the English cavalry, passed the ambuscade. The English and Gascons then sallied out with their

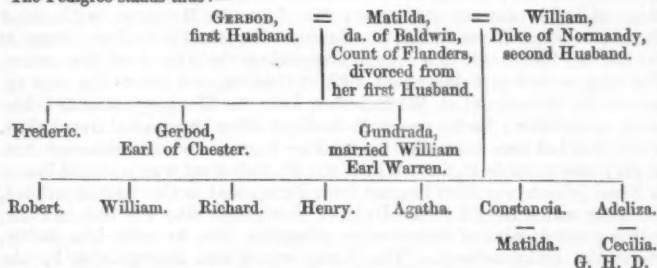
lances on their rests, and gave their war-cry; and the French faced about, couched their spears, and formed for battle. A dreadful conflict ensued, in which many were unhorsed on both sides; but the French were at length defeated, and pursued beyond Bourg la Reine; and, if the English and Gascons had not been afraid of pursuing them further, lest others might sally out of Paris to their relief, scarcely one of the Frenchmen would have been left alive. In this enterprise nine Knights were made prisoners. On the 24th October, 34th Edward III, John de Moubray attested at Calais the King's confirmation of the treaty of peace with France. And after that we find no further notice of him than that he died on the 4th of October, 35th Edward III (1361), and that he was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, at Bedford.* He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, from the 1st to the 34th Edward III, inclusively; and died seized of the castle of Bedford, and the manors of Willington, Haunes, Broumham, and Lyntilade, in that county; Threske, Woodhall, Kirby Malsart, and Burton in Lonsdale, in Yorkshire; Epworth, in the Isle of Oxholme, Lincolnshire; and the castle of Brembre, with its members, in Sussex. He married Johanna, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster.†

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

ALBINI AND MOUBRAY (VOL. II., p. 43.)

Mr. Simpson, in his account of these families, following the common received opinion, makes William Earl Warren to marry the daughter of William the Conqueror. It may be worth while to call attention to Mr. Stapleton's notice on this subject, in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii., pp. 1-26; from which it appears sufficiently proved, that she was only his step-daughter.

The Pedigree stands thus:—



* This house was founded ante 1311, by Mabel Pateshull, Lady of Bletsoe.

† Arms of Edmund, 1st Earl of Lancaster, surnamed Crouchback, and his male successors:—Gules, three lions passant gardant Or; over all a label of five points Azure, each charged with three fleurs-de-lis of the 2nd. His son Henry, when Duke of Monmouth, bare:—Gules, three lions passant gardant Or; over all a bend Azure. John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster:—quarterly, 1 and 4 France; Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis Or: 2 and 3 England; Gules, three lions passant gardant in pale Or, over all a label of three points Ermine. Crest:—on a cap of maintenance Gules, doubled Ermine, a lion passant gardant, crowned Or.

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. IV (VOL. I. p. 421.)

GREAT WAKERING

Mural tablet. John Roberts, ob. 1820. Quarterly 1 and 4, Az., three mullets of six points Or, a chief wavy of the last; 2 and 3, Az., three covered cups Or. Crest, a lion rampant, holding in the dexter paw a sword erect Or.

Hatchment, said to be for Sumner, Sa., a fess dancettée Erm. Surtout, Or, on a bend Az., three covered cups of the field.

LITTLE WAKERING.

Upon the left side of the doorway to the tower the arms of John Waking, Bishop of Norwich from 1416 to 1426, one of an ancient family of that name, long seated at Waking Place, in the former parish. A pelican, wings displayed, vulning herself; in chief a mitre with labels. A fine example of bold conventional heraldic sculpture.

Upon the right side of the doorway are the arms of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, impaling those of Ann his wife, daughter of Thomas Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham, and Duke of Gloucester, by Eleanor his wife, one of the co-heiresses of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, Northampton, Lord Constable of England. A chevron impaling France, England, and Bohun quarterly, all within a bordure.

In the chancel, a slab. Bradford Bruy, ob. 1675. Three piles issuing from the chief, the middle one wavy, within a bordure, charged with eight roundles.

INGATESTONE.

Sir William Petre, ob. 1572. On a bend between two escallops, a Cornish chough (or martlet?) between as many cinquefoils, *Petre*, impaling on a chief a rose between two demi-de-lis dimidiated by the sides of the escocheon, *Browne*, Lord Mayor of London. The above are the ancient arms of the Petre family. The impaled coat, I venture, according to rule, to assign to his wife; but Burke says, that Sir William Petre bore a chief charged as above, as an augmentation to his *own* arms. It is not so borne upon his monument.

John Petre, Esq., ob. 1669. A bend between two escallops, charged in sinister chief, with a martlet (for difference).

Mary, widow of Robert, Lord Petre, Baron of Writtle, ob. 13 January, 1685, æt. 82. A bend between two escallops, *Petre*, impaling three lions passant, between two double cottises, *Browne*.

The Hon. Mary Petre, ob. 1713, æt. 20. Lozenge: *Petre* alone, as the last.

Right Hon. Bridget, Lady Petre, relict of the Right Hon. William, Lord Petre, ob. 5 Jan., 1692. *Petre* as above, impaling per bend three roundles, 2 and 1, within a bordure engrailed, counterchanged, *Pinchon*.

Brass, north side of the altar; effigy and inscription despoiled. These arms remain: quarterly, 1 and 4, a lion rampant; 2 and 3, three dolphins naiant, embowed in pale.

Thomas Walmsley, ob. 1775. Gu., on a chief Erm., two hurts, *Walmsley*, impaling, Arg., on a cross Sa., quarter-pierced of the first, a fer-de-moline of the last, between four cinquefoils Gu. Crest: a lion statant guardant Erm., ducally crowned Or.

Hatchments. *Hollis* and *Brand* quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg., on a chevron Az., between three holly sprigs Vert, fructed proper, as many doves of the field; 2 and 3, Az., two swords in saltire Arg., pomelled and hilted Or, within a bordure engrailed of the last. *Brand* as before, impaling, Sa., a chevron between three escallops Arg.

There was formerly in this church a monument with inscription, in memory of John Clyff, Esq., ob. 1588, and the arms of himself and his two wives, now totally destroyed. Arg., a chevron between three popinjays Vert, beaked and legged Gu., *Clyff*, impaling Arg., a tower triple-towered, within an orle of eight fleurs-de-lis Sa., *Somaster*. *Clyff* as before, impaling, Arg., a bend engrailed Gu., on a chief Az., three mullets Arg.

A brass in memory of John Rochford, with these arms (since plundered). Quarterly, 1 and 4 quarterly, a bordure charged with eight roundlets; 2 and 3, an eagle displayed.

The following has also been stolen. Quarterly, 1 and 4, a maunch; 2 (defaced); 3, a bend.

PERYNERING.

Hatchment with arms and quarterings of Disney. Quarterly of 9. 1, Arg., on a fess Gu., three fleur-de-lis Or, in chief a crescent of the second for difference. 2, a fess dancettée Or, between three crescents Arg., each charged with an ermine spot Sa. 3, Arg., three lions rampant guardant Gu. 4, Or, a cross Vert. 5, Barry Erm. and Gu. 6, Arg., six cross-crosslets fitchée Sa., 3, 2, 1, on a chief Vert, two mullets pierced Or, a crescent for difference. 7, per pale Az. and Sa., a chevron engrailed Erminoiois, between three plates. 8, Az., a cross vairé Or and Az. 9, as the first, impaling, quarterly 1 and 4, Arg., a bend nebulé between three mullets Sa.; 2 and 3, barry of ten Arg. and Az., on a canton Or, a chough Sa., beaked and legged Gu. Crest: a lion statant guardant Gu., charged on the shoulder with a crescent Or, for difference. Motto: *Vincit qui patitur*.

Az., a gun carriage mounted with a piece of ordnance Or, on a chief Gu., two saltires of the second, a crescent for difference, *Kortright*, impaling Gu., on a mount in base Vert, a heron Arg., holding in his beak an eel (or snake?) of the second. Crest: a cubit arm proper, holding in the hand a dagger erect Arg. The above arms being foreign, will account for the use of colour upon colour, inadmissible in English heraldry.

In the churchyard:—Jane Disney, ob. 1809. *Disney* as before, impaling a fess nebulé between three mullets.

Headstone:—Rev. Walter Edward Farrell, ob. 1809. A lion rampant guardant, impaling a bend Erm., between two cottises fleury counter fleury.

K.

RUINED AND DECAYED CHURCHES (VOL. I., pp. 340, 370).
ARCHDEACONRY OF NORFOLK.

A CERTIFICATE of the ruines and decayes of the severall Churches and Chancells, w^{thin} tharchdeaconry of Norff, of the dioces of Norwch wch be now so ruinated and decayed, made the last day of July, Aⁿo dⁿi, 1602; accordinge to the tenor of l^res addressed from the Right worshippl^l Mr docter Redmayne, Chancellor to the Right Reuerend fatherin God the Lord Bishopp of Norw^{ch}, bearinge date the first day of July afforesayd, to the Archdeacon Comissary and Reg^t of the sayd Archdeaconrye as followeth, vixt.

Decanatus de Waxton.

Bacton.—The Chancell there ys very ruinously decayed in every p^te therof and so hath been by the space of fyve or six yeares last past and more. The Rectory there ys impropriat. Sr Will^m Paston, Knight, hath hadd the sayd Impropriac^on & tythes for some fyve or six yeares last. Sr Henry Woodhouse, Knight, hath & ys possesste of them at this present as yt ys sayd.

Beeston St. Laurence.—The Chancell ther ys in great decay by the defalt of Mr. Edmond Drewry, parson, and so hath bene for two or three yeares last. The parsonage ys presentative.

Barton.—The Chancell there ys very ruinous and greatly decayed, especially in the glasse wyndowes, and so hath been by the space of ten or twelve yeares last. The benefice ys impropriat and (as yt ys sayd) Mr. Lyonell Baspoole hath yt in lease.

Hofton St. John.—The reedinge of the Chancell ys decayed, and so hath been for the space of a yere last. The benefice ys impropriat.

Honinge.—The Chancell there ys much decayed in the leade and glasse, and so hath bene by the space of two or three yeares last past.* The parsonage ys impropriat, and yt ys sayd that Mr. Edward Honinge of Ey, in Suff., hath yt in lease.

Dec^{us} de Reps.

Tow^{er} barningham.—The Church there ys longe synce vtterly decayed; yt ys a benefice presentative.

Dec^{us} de Burnham et Hytcham.

Est Barsham.—The glasse wyndowes and pauem^t of the Chancell and other parts therof are much decayed, and so have been by the space of two or three yeares last. Mr. Thomas ffermer, Esq., hath the parsonage, being impropriat.

Dunton cu^m Doughton.—The pauem^t, the rooffe of the steeple, the thatchinge of the Church porch, and the glass wyndowes are very much decayed, so as the Churchwardens hauinge been called for fower or fyve yeares last, cannott be compelled by ordinary means to repayre them, though they have been often exco^micat and otherwise strictly proceeded wth.

The Chancell there ys decayed in the thatchinge. The Rectory ys impropriat, & John Allen hath it in fearme of Mr. Attorney generall as yt ys sayd.

Houghton.—The Rooffe of the Chancell and the pauem^t therof ys much decayed; yt ys a benefice presentative; yt hath ben so decayed for many yeares last, And yt ys in controuersy whether Mr. Man, vicare there, hauinge all maner of tythes, or the Churchwardens & parishoners are to repayre yt.

Barmer.—The Church there ys very ruinously decayed in every part thereof, & the belles taken away. The benefice ys impropriat, & Mr. Richard Glynne ys fermor and receaue^t the tythes; yt hath been so decayed of longe tyme.

The Steeple there ys lykewise decayed.

Systerd.—The Chancell there ys much decayed by the falt of Mr. Nicholas Baldwyn, parson there, and so hath been by the space of two or three yeares last. The benefice ys p^resentative.

* The present Chancel is scarcely five feet long.

Hunstanton.—The Chancell there ys very much decayed, and so hath been by the space of fower or fyve yeares, by the defalt of Henry Spyllman, Esq., fermor of the impropriat'ion, the Rectory being impropriat.

Thorham.—The Chancell there ys very much decayed, & so hath been by the space of three or fower yeares last. The Rectory ys impropriat, Thomas Goodwyn hath the sayd impropriat'ion in lease (as yt ys sayd) from the Deane & Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

Sherborne.—The Chancell there ys vterly decayed and fallen downe about twenty yeares since. The benefice ys impropriat, and Mr. Henry Sherborn hath yt in lease.

Snetsham.—The Chancell there ys lykewise decayed. The parsonage impropriat, & Mr. Crooke hath yt in lease of hir matie (as yt ys sayd).

Althropp.—There was somtymes a Church there, which ys now vterly decayed and converted to a barne. The parishioners doo repeyre to flakenham Church.

Dec'tus de ffyncham et Cranwich.

Cressingham Parva.—The glasse wyndowes, the tylinge, and pauem't of the Chancell are very ruinously decayed, by the defalt of Mr. Richard Goodman, parson there, and so have been by the space of three or fower yeares last. The benefice ys pr'tnative.

The Churchyard walles are much decayed & the belles taken out of the steeple.

The rooffe of the Church on the North syde lyeth wyde open.

The steeple ys much decayed & ruinated*

The pauem't ys settled & sunck downe in many places.

The glasse wyndowes are very much broken, all wch have been so decayed by the space of fower or fyve yeares last.

ffeltwell, St. Mary.—The Chancell there ys much decayed in the leade and pauem't, by the defalt of Mr. Tho. Oxborowe, fermor of the Rectory there, beeinge impropriat, and so have bene two or three yeares last.

Dec'tus de Brooke.

Thurton.—The thatching of the Chancell there ys decayed, and so hath been by the space of a yeare last. The benefice ys impropriat; Mr. John Howard hath yt, & hath leased yt to Mr. Michaell Nicholson, Curat there, who hath sett yt over about or Lady day in Lent last, to John Bransby, of Porlande.

Quettaere O'f'm s'cor et ste Petr'.—The seuerall Chancells there for want of glasinge and thatching, and have been so decayed by the space of a yeare last and more, by the defalt of Mr. Roger Gauell, late parson there, who dyed about a yr of a yeare since. The benefice ys presentative & now voyd.

Loddon.—The coveringe, glasse wyndowes, and pauem't of the Chancell there are in very great decay, and so haue been by the space of ten yeares last past. The parsonage ys impropriat, & one Clerk of Loddon hath had the sayd Rectory & tythes therof in lease by all the sayd tyme, who of late (as yt ys sayd) hath sett them over to Mr. Henry Gaudy, Esq.

Brooke.—The Chancell there ys in lyke decay, and so hath been for the space of ten or twelve yeares last. The Rectory ys impropriat, and Mr. Ware of Brooke, hath the Impropriat'ion and tythes in lease of hir matie, or Sr Edward Cleere.

Stoke s'e'e crue.—The Chancell glasse wyndowes, and the rooffe thereof are in decay, and so have been by the space of half a yeare last, by the defalt of Elizabeth Burman, widow, who hath the lease of the impropriat Rectory and tythes there.

Shotsham St. Mary.—The rooffe of the Chancell ys decayed, & so hath been by the space of a yeare or two last, by the defalt of Mr. Henry Gawdy, Esq., who hath the impropriat Rectory there.

Yelverton.—The thatching and glasinge of the Chancell there are decayed, and so have been by the space of a yeare last, by the defalt of Mr. Edmund Drewry, parson there.

* It is in ruins at the present day, as is also the whole west end of the church.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 11 (VOL. II., p. 58).

Bexwell, Norfolk.

Sold by a faculty from the Court at Norwich, a bell, weighing 4 cwts., 1 qr., 18 lbs., for 17*£*. 12*s*. 09*d*., to Mr Richard Saffery, Churchwarden of Downham, which money was expended on the repairs of the Church—R. Foster, Rector.

Crimplesham, Norfolk.

Be it recorded in ye surviving memory of ye living, yt memorable act of Mr. Richd. Ward, Gent., then inhabitant in the towne of Crimplesham, who gave a trebble bell of three hundred and fifty weight to ye sayd towne, in the year of our Lord, 1651. May she be heard beyond the bounds of Ingratitude; thus wisheth Thom. Wardner, Minist.

I do approve and have sworne yis 22th day of Septembr, 1653, Thos. Dobbs tye younger, to be tye P'she Register for the towne of Crimplesham, according to a late act of parliamt, intituted an Act abt Burringe, Marriages, and ye registering thereof, and also Burringe, births, and Burialls, Thos. Dreury.

Be it known unto all men yt I, Robert Quise, of Crimplesham, in the County of Norf., Baker, do release and discharge and am willing to depart from my prentice Robert Clarke, who hath been wi me these three years or thereabouts, and doe give him leave to serve elsewhere, according to the order of Mr. Ralf Hare, one of ye King's Mties Justices of the Peace. In witness whereunto, I have put this my hand, on ye tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord God, 1612, and in the year of the raigne of our Sovereign Lord King James, by the grace of God, of England, france, and Ireland, defender of the faith, the tenth of Scotland—By me Robert Quy?

Item, that tho Dekæ that standeth at the doore of Plypow wellos (?) was sett by in the year of our God, 1595.

Item, that the small bell was brought by the inhabitants of Crymplesham, in the yere of our Lord God, 1599.

At the towne of Crimplesham, in the County of Norff., in the Hundred of Clackclose, on the day of April, Anno d'mni, 1630, about xii of ye clocke in the day, Margaret, the wife of John Ward of the said Towne, was delivered of a woman child, still born, with two heads, with the foure eyes, the one being bigger than the other, and the lesser being the best favored and somewhat short of the other, from the shoulder downwards, nothing but the of one woman child, to the great astonishment of the beholders.

West Dereham, Norfolk.

Collected at West Dereham, towards the reliefe of the inhabitants of Fakenham, who suffered much by fire, nine shillings and threepence.—Ri. Taylor, Curat., *ibid*.

Collected at West Dereham towards the Royall fishing, eight shillings and twopence.—Ri. Taylor, Curat., *ibid*.

2nd May, 1671. Collected in ye p'ah of West Dereham, towards the redemption of the Christian Slaves, nineteen shillings and sevenpence halfpenny.—Willm Life, cur.

1660, Aug. 2. Collected towards ye relief of the poor visited with ye plague, 00£. 05s. 06d.

3 Nov., 1707. Margt Daniel maketh oath, that the corps of Elizab., wife of Rich. Becket, interred Nov. 8, was wound up in cloath made of sheeps wool only, according to the act.

Sworn before me, Nov. 9., 1707, Lau. Packe.

E. I. H.

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS.

The archidiaconal visitation of the churches in the deanery of Holt, was made Tuesday, June 30th, and Wednesday, July 1st, 1718, at the following hours:—June 30th, morning—Edgefield, 5; Hempstead, 5½; Baconsthorpe, 6; Bodham, 6½; Wabourne, 7; Kelling, 7½; Salhouse, 8; Cley, 9; Wiveton, 9½; Blakeney, 10; Glanford, 11; Letheringsett, 11½; Thornage, 12; Sharnington, 12½; Brinton, 1. Afternoon—Briningham, 4; Stodey, 4½; Hunworth, 5; Holt, 6. Wednesday morning—Briston 6; Melton, 7; Swanton, 7½; Gunthorpe, 8½; Bale, 9; Saxlingham, 10; ffieldalling, 10½; Langham, 11; Morston, 12.

Walsingham deanery was visited on July 3rd and 4th; Binham being the first church at 9 a.m.; Wells at 2, and "there dine;" Walsingham at 7, and "there lodge;" on the second morning, Houghton at 9; and the deanery was finished at 1 in the afternoon. This was taking it very easy. The usual hour for commencing was 5 or 6; at 8 breakfast, at 12 dinner; and on one occasion as early as 11 o'clock was fixed for that important affair. Nor was much time lost in feeding, for Heydon church and dinner had to be visited and discussed at 11, and Saxthorpe and Corpusty at 12. This was when Ingworth deanery was visited, and two hard days' work it was. The visitors met at the Crown, at St. Faith's, Newton, a little before 6 o'clock, were at Marsham as soon after 6 as they could get there; dined at Heydon as just mentioned at 11, and did not finish until 8, at Banningham, where they lodged. The next morning they were at Ingworth, at 6 a.m., and at Buxton at 6 p.m. The longest interval for dinner I found was at Rayneham, Gt. Raynham being fixed at 12, and Raynham St. Martin at 4, but there is a memorandum "dine with the Lord Townshend." Against one church, there is a note that neither of the churchwardens appeared, which, if 5 a.m. was the hour, does not seem remarkable; nor could the visitors get into the church, not having the key.

My memoranda are taken from the programmes of the journeys sent round to the various parishes beforehand, that the parochial officers might be in attendance, and there appears no reason to suppose that the performance fell short of the promise. You may perhaps think it desirable to make a note of this record of rapid church visiting. These rounds beat even the excursions of an Archæological Society, whose flying visits to churches remind one of Hook's celebrated Mrs. Ramsbottom, who, *en route* for Dover, stopped five minutes at Canterbury to see the cathedral.—O. P.

DERIVATION OF KETTERINGHAM (VOL. II, P. 65).

Norfolciensis is no doubt acquainted with the late Mr. Hunter's paper on Ketteringham, in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. iii, p. 245, and his conjecture as to whether the name Ketteringham may not have arisen out of that of a Saxon proprietor of a portion of it, one Ketel, whose will he prints. He adds—

"The analysis of the name is, no doubt, either *the house on the ings (meadows) of Keter*, or *the house of the family of Keter*. But that this Keter could not be the Ketel of Domesday, is evident from two considerations: first, that it was only a portion, and the less considerable portion of Ketteringham which belonged to Ketel; and secondly, that, considering how completely the villare of the whole Hundred was settled before the time of the Conquest, we cannot suppose the name to have been taken from a person who lived so late as to be contemporary with that event."

It might, however, have been named from an individual of the same family, who lived at an earlier period. There are persons of the name of Ketteringham living in Norfolk at the present day, who might be traced to a remote period by their wills, &c. The earliest notice of them I have met with is about 27 of Edward I, in some old deeds, and the name then was written indifferently *Keteringham* or *Ketelynham*. Roger de *Ketelynham* of the indorsement of the deed being in the inside Roger de *Keteringham*. In another deed he appears as a witness as *Ketelingham*, with an Alexander de *Ketelynham*, who in another document is also turned into a *Keteringham*. This leads me to suppose that Mr. Hunter was correct in his conjecture as to the village of *Ketteringham*, taking its name from *Ketel*.—
EXTRANEUS.

FAMILIES OF BERNEY AND CATOR (VOL. II, P. 63).

Your correspondent H. Daveney has made some mistake with regard to the brasses in Beckenham church, Kent. The following is a list of the brasses from which I took rubbings some time ago. Sir Humphrey Style, in tabard, with his two wives in heraldic mantles; Brydgett, daughter of Sir Thos. Bauldry, Lord Mayor of London, in 1523, by whom he had six sons and three daughters; and by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George Peryn, Esq., by whom he had one son and one daughter. The date of this brass is 1552.

Another to Dame Margaret, wife of Sir William Da(n)sell, date 1563, under moveable seats. It is in this that your correspondent has made the mistake, by reading Sir William Easett, for Sir William Da(n)sell.

There are also two others, one to Ellen Berney, sister to the above William Dansell's wife, and the daughters of John Berney, Esq., of Reedham, in Norfolk, by his first wife Margaret, daughter of William Rede, of Beccles, in Suffolk, date of the above 1609.

There is also a fragment to Wm. Danyell, *alias* Matham, Rector, date 1458. There are no figures remaining to the last two, they are simply inscriptions.

Edgware Road.

THEOPHILUS LINDSEY PEAK.

CONFIRMATION OF ARMS TO GEORGE HARVEY, OF MALDEN,
IN CO. ESSEX, 1603

To all and singular noble and gentlemente of all estates and degrees bea-
ringe armes, to whome these presents shall comme. William Dethicke
Garter, principall Kinge of Armes of Englande, and William Camden, *alias*
Clarencieux Kinge of Armes for the southe, east, and west partes of this
realme sende Greetings. Know ye that in all nations and kingdommes,
the recorde and rem'brance of the valiant feats and actions and virtuous
dispositions of worthy men have been made known and divulged by cer-
tain Shields of Armes, and tokens of Chivalrie, the graunt or testimonie
whereof appertaineth unto us by virtue of our offices from the King's most
excellent Magestie, and his Highnesses Most Noble and victorious progeni-
tors. Wherefore, being solicited, and by certaine reporte informed that
George Harvey, now of the town of Malden, in the countie of Essex,
youngest of four sons of Roger Harvey, whose father, for his approved
services to her late most excellent highnesse the princesse Elizabeth,
Queen of Englande of famous Memorie, was advanced and rewarded with
lands and tenements in those partes of Essex, where they have continued
by many descents and borne Magistracie in good regimission and credit;
and for that the ^{sd} George Harvey having been by the King's Highnesse
made a Captain in the Troopes now raising for the goode service of his
highnesse in the kingdomme of Irelande, and having produced unto us
this his ancient coate of Armes heretofore assigned unto him in consider-
ation of the premises, And for his encouragement in a Foreign Lande;
And for the encouragement of his posteritie, unto whom such Blazon of
Armes and Atchievement of Inheritance by the Ancient laws and customs
of Armes may lawfully descende. Wee, the saide Garter and Clarencieux,
have assigned, granted, and confirmed, and by these presents exemplified
unto the ^{sd} George Harvey and to his posteritie that Shielde and Coate of Armes,
viz :—In a Shielde of Gules, a bend dexter Argent, charged with three Tre-
foiles Vert, and for his crest or cognizance a lion proper, holding in his dexter
paw a Trefoile Vert, fixed on an helmet with Mantles and Tassels, as more
plainly may appear depicted in this Margent, signifyinge therby that it may
and shall be lawful for him the said George Harvey, and that it shall be
lawful for his children, issue, and posteritie, to bear, use, and quarter, and
shew forth the same with their due differences in all lawful warlike feats or
civil use or exercises, accordinge to the laws of Armes and customes that
to Gentlemente belongeth, without lette or interruption of any person or
persons for using or beainge the same. In witness whereof, and in tes-
timonie of the same, wee have subscribed our names, and fastened the seals
of our offices. Given at the office of Armes, in London, the 3rd day of
December, in the first year of the reigne of our most gracious Sovereigne
Lorde James, by the Grace of God, Kinge of Englande, Scotlande, France,
and Irelande, defender of the Faithe, and soforth.

W. Dethicke, Garter,
W. Camlden, Clarencieux.

London.

G. W. M.

OLD WILLS.—NO. IV. (VOL. I., p. 403).

Thomas Grenegresse, of Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, Norfolk, 1503.

The original probate is in the possession of Mr. George Rayson, Pulham. The official seal is broken, but part of it is still attached.

In the name of god Amen, the xj day of August, in ye yere of oure lord god a thousand fyve c and iij, I, thom's grenegresse, of pulh'm, in a good memorie beyng, make my testamet & last Wyll. Fyrst, I be quethe my soule to almyghte god, oure lady seynt mary, & to all the seynts in hevyn; and my body to be beryed in ye chyrche yerde of mary mawdelyn, in pulh'm forseyd, vnto the wyche hey auter I be quethe for my tythes for gotyn be for ye tyme xld. It'm, I be quethe to alys my wyffe, all my hows & land to hyre p'pir vse, vnto ye tyme yt thom's my sone comyth to xxj yere of age; & whan yt he comythe to xxj yere of age, he to entyr the seyde hows and land, & y^a I wyll he schall pay & content yerely vnto alys my wyffe, xxvj^s. viij^d. of lefull monye of ynglond, terme of hyre lyffe. It'm, I be quethe to John my sone, my medewe lying at levyngboure, & a cloos of grownde conteynge x acrs, lying at ye hey strete to hys p'pyr vse; & yf ye seyde John be disposyd to selle ye seyde medew & cloos, I wyll yt Thom's my sone shall hanth be fore a nodr man & he to paye to John hys brothyr, or to his assigneis, xiiij^l. of lefull monye of ynglond; ferther more, I wyll yt yff ye seyde thom's and John decesse bothyn wythowtyn yssu of ther body lefully be gotyn, than I wyll yt alis my wyffe, shall enioye the forseyd grounde terme of hyre lyffe, & after here decesse, to remayne to alys my dowghter, wt ye co'dic'on yt sche or hyre assigneis shall content and pay vnto my executours, for ye forseyd medewe & cloos of x acrs be fore namyd, xli. of lefull monye of ynglond. And yf yt fortune yt ye seyde alis decesse wt oute Issu of hyre body lefully be gotyn, yⁿ I wyll yt alle ye forseyd hows and lands be fore named, schall be solde be ye vyce of my executours, & ye monye y^r of comyng I wyll haue a lefull prest to syng & p'ye for my soule, my frends soulys, & all goode cristen soulys, be ye space of ij yere, in ye chyrche of marye mawdalen, in pulh'm, & to him I be quethe xvj. iiij. It'm, I wyll yt the bem yt the crucifyxe stande vpon wt mary & John yt yt shall be pointed wt goold & coloures of my p'pir good, & ye pane ouyr them to be selyd & grauyd wt knots & poytyd lyke wyse. The reu'sion of all my goods & catall not be quethyn, I put to ye good disposic'on of my executours, whych I chose & make alis my Wyfe and Thom's grenegresse of fakenh'm.

Probatum &c. xjx Die mensis Septembris Anno domini millimo ccccc ijjo in Eccl'ia P'roch. De Pulhm Sc'i Maria Magdalane, &c.

"Tunygelles" (vol. II., p. 52).—Is not this word, in the Inventory of Church Goods at Sedgford, intended for Tunicles? Tunica, or Tunicula, the Tunic, or Rochet; an under garment of ecclesiastics.—The "vestment of red velvett," was probably the chesuble.—G. H. D.

MARRIAGE OF ADDISON.

The extract following can have no interest confined to the eastern district, beyond a common share of the national feelings. Under this impression alone, it is forwarded, and probably it will be read with interest by many of your contributors.

Extract from the Registry of St. Edward the King and Martyr, London.
 "Addison—Joseph Addison, of Bitton, in the county of Warwick, Esq., was married unto Charlotte (widow), Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland, of the parish of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, on the ninth day of August, Anno Domini, 1716, by Nathaniel Haigh."

Will any of your readers be kind enough to explain the reason or cause of the additional title of "Holland."—H. DAVENET.

QUERIES.

Roger Howman, of Caius College, Cambridge, B.A., 1661-2, M.A., 1665, M.D., 1674, practised at Norwich, and was buried at Salle, Norfolk. The inscription on his monument, given in Blomefield's Norfolk, viii, 274, does not state when he died. We shall be glad if the *date* can be supplied.—C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER, Cambridge.

Sir J. O. Leeke, Bart.—Allow me to call the attention of your genealogical correspondents to the following inscription on a small gravestone, in St. Stephen's churchyard, Norwich.

"Beneath are deposited the remains of Sir John Odingsells Leeke, Bart., who departed this life Febuary 5th, 1816, aged 69 years; and of his relict Elizabeth Lady Leeke, who died Oct. 13th, 1818, aged 80 years."

This gentleman is mentioned in Matchett's *Remembrancer*, as Sir J. O. Leeke, Bart., but in some of the city poll books, he is described as John O. Leeke, gent., and John O'Leeke, gent. I cannot find to what family he belonged, as the name does not appear in either the extinct or existing baronetage.—THOMAS R. TALLACK.

Family of Slipper.—An antiquarian friend has advised me to apply to you for information on the following point. A tradition exists in my family that it is of Spanish origin, and that those Spaniards who settled in this country, translated their Spanish name into its English equivalent. Now there happens to be a name in Spain which exactly corresponds with my own—Zapata, or Sapata, or Capata. I have also heard from a friend that he has seen some account in some journal, which stated this as the origin of the name. Can you give any light upon the subject? The name "Slipper" occurs in Blomefield, in the list of the Rectors of Lopham Rydon and Rising, all livings in the gift of the Howard family. The name "Robert Slypper" occurs also in the *Records of the Chancery Court of Elizabeth*; it occurs also in the registers of the parishes of Lopham and Stalham; in that of Stalham I find the name "Slypper." It is a known fact, that a great many Spaniards did settle in this country in the reigns of King Henry VIII and Mary, especially in the county of Norfolk. I am inclined to consider that "Slypper" and "Slipper" represent two distinct families. If, however, the word in the register at Stalham really is "Slypper," then I should say they are identical.—R. G. S.